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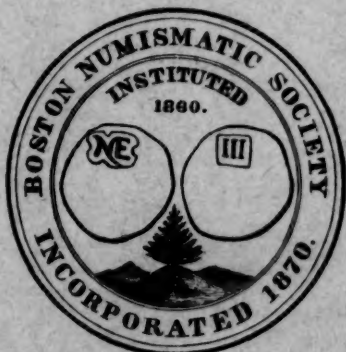
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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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JOHN HULL, THE COINER OF THE PINE TREE SHILLINGS.

A RECENT number of the *Boston Transcript* has a very full account of the first Mint Master of New England, the famous John Hull, from which the following article has been compiled. So much of tradition and so little of actual knowledge of his life has come down to us, that we believe it will be found of interest to our readers.—EDS.

AMONG those who from humble beginnings rose to places of eminence we find few more worthy of note than the subject of this sketch. Evidently born to a life of toil, with few or no opportunities for education except those made by himself in the interim of working hours; bidding good-by to school-days before he was eleven years of age; thirty years later we find JOHN HULL revisiting his native land, an accomplished, self-taught Christian gentleman; sailing in his own ship, commissioned by both Church and State, as well as representing his own financial interests. The foundations of his success were laid in his incorruptible integrity, unflinching courage and a marvellous vigor of mind; the chief corner-stone being a daily life in conscious communion with the "Friend above all others." He was not a man of brilliant talents, but of careful painstaking and solid worth. We find much of interest recorded in his diary.¹

I was born, he writes, in Market Harborough, in Lancashire, in the year 1624, about Dec. 18. When I was about two years of age God gave me this special deliverance from death: As I was playing in the streets, a number of pack-horses came along; and the foremost horse struck me down upon my back with his knee; and yet when I was down, God so ordered it that he held up his foot over my body, and moved not until some one of my relations came out of the shop and took me out of his way.

Can anyone familiar with horses question this incident so quaintly told! The "shop" was evidently his father's blacksmith shop. He continues:

Being brought at school until I was near ten years old, my father removed to New England, with whom I came, by the way of Bristol, in the ship "George," Mr. Nicholas Shapley, master. We set sail from Kingrode in Bristol upon the 28th of September, 1635, and by the 7th of November (being the seventh day of the week) we arrived at Boston in New England.

¹ Published in the Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, Vol. III.

They settled in Boston, and after being sent to school a brief period, probably until the following spring, the little fellow was taken from school to help his father "plant corn"—assisting in agricultural pursuits about seven years. He then, "with the help of his brother," commenced learning the trade of gold-smith, and he says "obtained that ability in it, as I was able to get my living."

Robert Hull, the father, met with moderate success in the New World, acquiring about thirty acres of land, a garden, orchard, etc. He seems to have built at first a house conjointly with his son, perhaps each owning a separate part—later, building another elsewhere. His first wife was Elizabeth Storer, a widow with one son, Richard Storer. She was mother to John Hull and his brother Edward, and died May 7, 1646. The following year, May 11, 1647, John Hull married Judith Quincy. He says he was married in his own house by Governor Winthrop. Miss Quincy was born in England, Sept. 3, 1626, and was the daughter of Edmund and Judith Quincy. She and her brother Edmund came with their parents to this country, where her father died, after which her mother married Moses Paine. Mr. Paine died, and subsequently Mrs. Paine married her daughter's father-in-law, Robert Hull. John Hull was warmly attached to his father's second wife, who was also his own wife's mother. Of his devotion to his own mother the Rev. John Wilson took note and is recorded by Cotton Mather to have uttered most prophetic words regarding his future wealth and honor.

John Hull united with the First Church in Boston under Rev. John Cotton, Oct. 15, 1648, and perhaps his wife Judith at the same time. Jan. 23, 1652, "upon the Sabbath day, at seven in the morning," twin-daughters were born to them, and were baptized the 30th of the same month. Both died when about a year old, within a day of each other. Nov. 3, 1654, a son was born, and died the 14th. Feb. 14, 1657, their daughter Hannah was born and a son, Samuel, in 1658, who lived nineteen days. He was baptized by Rev. John Norton.

John Hull was chosen corporal under Major Gibbons in 1648, sergeant in 1652, ensign in 1654, and then captain of the South Military Company of Boston. He was admitted into the artillery company (now known as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company), Oct. 1, 1660, and in 1663 was chosen ensign-bearer under Major General Leverett, lieutenant in 1664, and at its anniversary June 5, 1671, captain; he continued in that office till 1678. In 1656 he was appointed to keep the records; in 1657, to be "one of the seven men to look after the town's affairs." In 1658 "chosen select-man again," and also to "receive, keep and dispose of the town's stock or treasure." He was also treasurer of the colony and of the Massachusetts Company for some years. He represented several different towns at the General Court, and was a magistrate of the colony for a number of years previous to his death. He was treasurer of war during Philip's war, and his account books kept at that time are still extant.

John Hull was one of the "dissenting brethren," who left the First Church and founded the Third or South Church in 1669. This same year he visited London; partly to arrange some money matters with his uncle, and also to transact some business connected with the Massachusetts Company.

A letter was sent by him to the church in London signed by nineteen ministers, in which they speak of Mr. Hull as "our dearly beloved brother in Christ whose praises are in the gospel, who hath received instruction to negotiate in this weighty affair."

He sailed in company with Simon Bradstreet and John Norton, Feb. 10, and returned Oct 23, having made a very satisfactory trip. He visited relatives and friends, going, he says, "as far as Hull to see Cousin Hoar." . . .

The most interesting fact about Mr. Hull is that he was the famous coiner of the old "Pine Tree Shilling," the first silver coined in the United States. Speaking of this in his diary he says, "Also upon occasion of much counterfeit coin brought into this country, and much loss arising in that respect (and that did occasion a stoppage of trade), the General Court ordered a mint to be set up and to coin it, bringing it to the sterling standard for fineness and for weight, every shilling to be threepenny weight. And they made choice of me for that employment, and I chose my friend Robert Sanderson to be my partner, to which the Court consented."

Later the country was flooded with Spanish coin, which was also made into the coin of the colony. This mint began its operations in 1652 and continued until 1685. John Hull and partner were under oath that all money should be of just "allay" and of due weight. The Court built the mint house on land belonging to Mr. Hull, giving him the free use of it and providing all necessary equipments. He was to have one shilling in twenty for every shilling coined. The money was round, with a "double ring on both sides to prevent clipping." On one side was the word "Masathusets" and a tree in the centre; on the other the words "New England" and the date 1652. The pieces were shilling, sixpenny, threepenny, and in 1662 twopenny pieces were added, these last having the date 1662. As many as sixteen different dies of the shilling piece have been found. This money was not current outside of New England; and the law forbade anyone taking more than twenty shillings out of the country.

The story is told that Sir Thomas Temple in an interview with Charles the Second was confronted by the king's anger, the latter "expressing with great wrath that the colony had invaded his prerogative by coining money." Sir Thomas replied that they had but little knowledge of law and had no ill design, showing him some of the coin. The king inquired what the tree represented. "The tree," replied Sir Thomas, "is the royal oak which preserved your majesty's life;" which answer much pleased the king, though he could not have taken much pride in the incident referred to. These coins had never been officially called pine-tree shillings, but had received that term by common usage. In 1665 the commissioners demanded that the law establishing the mint "be repealed," but no attention was paid to the demand.

The General Court now became much troubled about the large profits which the mint-masters derived from the rapidly increasing business, and made seven or eight attempts to reduce the same, but the mint-master could not see "cause for complaint." They then charged for the use of the building, which demand was complied with, until in 1675 they purchased the building, leaving the Court without further excuse for complaint. They, however, made efforts from time to time to find a new mint-master, but

without avail, and so our honest Captain Hull continued to get richer and richer, though much of his wealth was derived from other sources.

In 1676 Edmund Randolph "renewed the charge of violation of prerogative;" and in 1680 there was a petition for the establishment of a free mint. Jan. 15, 1685, the officers of the king's mint in London complain that the colonists have "continued in this unwarrantable way of coining moneys ever since the year 1652." The date of ceasing operations is given as 1682, by some; and it has been also stated that the mint was suppressed by Andros. A petition was presented for its reestablishment in 1686, which was not granted. There was now no use for the mint house which had stood for thirty-four years; but the old mint-master had gone to his reward, and it mattered not longer to him whether the king of England smiled or frowned on the old pine-tree shilling.

It is remarkable that his work was "never tested or even suspected" in New England, and this reveals the man. His work even "bore perfectly the ordeal of the unfriendly commissioners of the royal mint at the time of its suppression."

Up to 1652 the taxes and debts of the country were paid in cattle, corn, fish, other commodities, or wampum. This condition of affairs was declared by the colonists to "be so cumbersome and troublesome as could not be borne."

Hawthorne, in his story for children of "Grandfather's Chair," no doubt familiar to all, has immortalized a legend that when Captain Hull's daughter was married he gave her weight in pine-tree shillings for a dowry. We will give his version of the manner in which this ceremony was performed. After the twain were made one and the blessing pronounced, he proceeds:

Captain Hull whispered a word to two of his men servants, who immediately went out and soon returned lugging a large pair of scales. They were such a pair as wholesale merchants use. * * *

"Daughter Betsey," [her name was Hannah] said the mint-master, "get into one side of these scales," which she did. "And now bring that box hither." * * * The box was a huge, square, iron-bound oaken chest, big enough, children, for all four of you to play hide and seek in. The servants tugged with might and main, but were finally obliged to drag it across the floor.

Captain Hull then took a key from his girdle, unlocked the chest and lifted its ponderous lid. Behold! it was full to the brim of bright pine-tree shillings, fresh from the mint, and Samuel Sewall began to think that his father-in-law had got possession of all the money in the Massachusetts treasury. But it was only the mint-master's honest share of the coinage. Then the servants, at Captain Hull's command, heaped double handfuls of the shillings into one side of the scales, while Betsey remained in the other. Jingle, jingle, went the shillings, as handful after handful was thrown in, until they fairly weighed the young lady from the floor.

"There, son Sewall," cried the honest mint-master, resuming his seat in grandfather's chair, "take these shillings for my daughter's portion, and thank Heaven for her. It is not every wife that is worth her weight in silver."

We will add that the young lady's dowry was \$2,500, or 10,000 shillings, and though not paid in coin, would have weighed 1,500 ounces, or 125 pounds, and that may have been the weight of the young lady.¹

¹ The story has been told with many variations; see Lossing, "Field Book of the Revolution," I, p. 449, where her dowry is erroneously said to have been \$150,000 or ten thousand pounds troy!! as quoted in the *Journal*, VI, 21; in the *Journal*, VII, 15, Rev. Edw. E. Hale says that Hutchinson is probably the authority for the £30,000 (\$150,000) story, and that the precise facts are shown in Judge Sewall's Ledger, from which he copied it, and are given in his (Dr. Hale's) notes to

Hull's Diary, in the third volume of the Antiquarian Society's Transactions, from which it appears that Hannah Hull's "weight was 125 pounds, and her dowry was £500 in the Colonial standard, which gave six shillings to a dollar." Our author reckons twenty shillings to a pound, but Dr. Hale's figures would require 15,000 shillings, reckoning six to a dollar and five dollars to a pound. The reader may make his own calculations from these somewhat conflicting statements.

This daughter Hannah, Captain Hull's only surviving child, was married when about nineteen to Samuel Sewall, a young man of twenty-four; a graduate of Harvard in 1671, taking his second degree in 1674. He was the eldest son of Henry and Jane (Dummer) Sewall, and born at Bishop-stoke, Hants, March 28, 1652. He was accounted one of the "most shining lights of the age in which he lived."

Young Sewall's first meeting with Miss Hull was on the occasion of his taking his master's degree at Harvard. She was at that time visiting her uncle, President Hoar, and just in the dawn of young womanhood; it is easy to believe that her approval and favor were coveted by the students, and not strange if her girlish fancy were captivated by the handsome young Sewall, who was a general favorite. Fifty-four years afterwards, Judge Sewall, writing to a friend of those early days with fond retrospection, says, "Miss Hull saw me and set her affections on me, though I knew nothing of it until after our marriage, Feb. 28, which was 1676. Governor Bradstreet married us in that we now call the old hall; 't was then all in one. As I remember, Madam Thacher and Madam Page (with whom Governor Bradstreet boarded) called on us the next day." Mrs. Sewall, who became the mother of his fourteen children, died on Saturday, Oct. 19, 1717, at the age of sixty. Their eldest child, Joseph Sewall, was pastor of the South Church for fifty years.

Though John Hull had but one child who survived the perils of infancy, his worldly wealth and worldly honors increased and grew apace. He was now become a merchant of great repute and an extensive landowner. Besides private possessions of 350 acres at Penicook, extensive timber lands at Salmon Falls, three hundred acres beyond Medfield and various properties in Boston, he was one of a company of six or eight who bought a large tract of land from the sachem of Nanaquasset, bounded by Ninigret's territory, including Point Judith neck, which was named for his wife [Judith Quincy Hull]; the whole being called the Petaquamset Purchase; afterwards adding thereto other tracts of large extent. Three hundred acres of this was set apart for a minister, a portion was given to Harvard College, and another portion to a school, for a long time at Tower Hill, afterwards removed to Kingston.

His various enterprises as a merchant can only be mentioned. He was called the "richest merchant on the continent." His principal vessels were the Dove and Seaflower, but there were many others of which he was one-half or three-fourths owner. He at one time shipped "three hogsheads of fur to England" and was largely interested in the lumber trade with Maine. His vessels went to the West Indies, England and France and elsewhere. He met with various losses from time to time, of which he says, "God mixeth his mercies and chastisements, that we may neither be tempted to faint or despise."

John Hull was a most exact and painstaking accountant. Account-books, a journal and ledgers kept by him during Philip's War, invite the most careful scrutiny. His system of bookkeeping was a sort of double entry or mixed method and very exhaustive, giving to every department of the colony transactions a separate ledger account, as well as to every person mentioned in the journal. Mr. Whitman, in his History of the Artillery Company, says "Captain Hull took minutes of sermons at court and artillery elections, and

finds in his note-book evidence that he was a great student. There are several volumes of these sermons, one we have seen containing Latin sentences and many pages of shorthand. His handwriting was very minute but beautifully clear and legible even after the lapse of two hundred years."

Mr. Hull died Oct. 1, 1683, and was buried in his own tomb in the Granary Burying Ground. Mr. Willard preached his funeral sermon from Numbers xxiii: 10, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Among other things he said: "This town hath lost a good benefactor; this church an honorable member; his company a worthy captain; his family a loving and kind husband and father." Mr. Hill¹ says: "The more we know of John Hull, the more we are led to admire the vigor of his mind and the strength of his religious character. Though with few early advantages, he was able to hold his own with liberally educated men." "The papers we are able to trace to his pen during the controversy with the First Church are among the best in style and expression that have come down to us from that period. His diligence as an annalist is exceptional, and it is probable that we are indebted largely to his example and influence for the invaluable diaries of his son-in-law, Samuel Sewall."

It is said that "all along he was many hundred pounds out of his own estate for the supply of the country in their straits, and many hundreds of pounds more than he claimed would not have compensated his damage." In the settlement of his estate there is mention of "warehouses, yard and wharfe scituate upon the Creeke in Boston neer the little Bridge called the Peter Oliver bridge, houseing, barnes, buildings and lands at Muddy River. The Mansion House, tenements, shop, out-houseing and buildings and orchard late purchased by Mr. Edward Rawson; lands in Boston, formerly Mr. Cotton's, at Cotton Hill, (where he lived) a dwelling house and land the other side the street from the Mansion House, a pasture on the street leading to Fort Hill," etc., etc. Hull Street adjoining Copp's Hill cemetery still bears his name. "Trading-stock, goods, wares, merchandizes, moneys," are also named.

Robert Hull, Captain Hull's father, died July 28, 1666, and he mentions in his will, "my son, Edmund Quincy" (being his step-son). He married Anna Shepard, and his oldest son John was Speaker of the House many years. His farm at Mount Wollaston, where he lived and died, was bequeathed to him by his grandmother, Mrs. Shepard. He was great grandfather of John Quincy Adams, who was his namesake.

Edmund Quincy also had a daughter Ann or Anna, by his first wife, Joanna Hoar, who was born in 1663. Sewall mentions her as being at a prayer-meeting at her uncle John Hull's house on Cotton Hill, Wednesday, Aug. 3d, 1676. In describing this, his first prayer-meeting, he says, "Anna Quincy was standing against the closet door next the entry." The next day she was "attacked with fever" and died the following Sunday. She is supposed to have been buried in John Hull's tomb, where her brother Daniel was placed in 1690. A fragment of her headstone has been preserved, and may be seen in the portico of the new Old South Church.

R. R. R.

¹ Hon. Hamilton A. Hill, in his *History of the Old South Church*.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 39.]

Among U. S. Personal medals, there might have been included that of Dr. Johann Kaspar Spurzheim (the phrenologist), since he died at Boston in 1832, and is interred at Mt. Auburn. It will hereafter be described under Germany.

I have just ascertained the existence of a second medal of Dr. Stephenson, Founder of the Grand Army of the Republic (see No. 476).

522a. *Obverse*. Military bust, to right. Beneath shoulder: CHILDS CHICAGO Inscription, upon a two-thirds arc of circle: DR. B. F. STEPHENSON FOUNDER OF THE G. A. R. *Reverse*. MALLEABLE, | TASTELESS, SONOROUS, | DUCTILE, | UNTARNISHABLE. | (rosette) ALUMINUM (incused, and between chased lines) (rosette) | CUBIC FOOT OF GOLD, 1204 LBS. | " ALUMINUM, 179 " | THIS MEDAL | IS PURE. | CHILDS ' CHICAGO. Aluminum. 24. Edge of reverse milled.

In my collection.

The next two following, which belong with F. b. Irregular Practitioners, have also been discovered since the last number of the *Journal*.

522b. DR. | SHATTUCK'S | WATER CURE | WATERFORD | ME. Counterstamp upon U. S. Cent of 1838.
In my collection.

522c. DR. G. G. WILKINS. Counterstamp upon U. S. Cent of 1839.
In my collection. Both the above I owe to Prof. S. Oettinger of New York.

Remington & Bennett. Adrian, Mich.

523. Copper. 13.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VII, 1882, p. 106, No. 5.
In the Wright Collection.

524. Copper. 13.
Ibid., p. 106, No. 5a.

525. As the last, but with the Liberty head, 1863, the word UNION
In my collection.

Richards, C. A. & Co. Boston, Mass.

526. Shell (\$20). 22.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 52.

Richardson, D. W. Almont, Mich.

527. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2108.

Rinehart & Gray. Troy, Ohio.

528. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 4846; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 148, No. 12.

Roberts & Hillhouse. Kalamazoo, Mich.

529. Copper.
Ibid., VII, 1882, p. 171, No. 17.
In the Wright Collection.

Ross, Albert. Cincinnati, Ohio.

530. Silver, copper, brass, German silver, tin. 14.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4366.
In my collection.

Rushton. New York.

531. *Obv.* Bust of Gen. Anderson (of Fort Sumter) facing. (Photograph.) *Rev.* FOR SALE AT | RUSHTON'S | DRUG STORES | 489 & 417 BROADWAY, | AND | NO. 10 ASTOR HOUSE | NEW YORK. (Photograph.)
Composition, in brass rim. 16.
In my collection.

532. Vulcanite.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 44; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 216.

Rust, Wm. New York.

533. Vulcanite. 20.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 44.
In my collection.

Sampson, Z. S. Boston, Mass.

534. Tin. 18.
Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 217.
In my collection.

Sansey. See Tansey.

Schafer & Brother. Huntington, Ind.

535. Copper.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VII, 1882, p. 63, No. 7.

Schenck. See "Pulmonales," No. 586.

- Schoerpf, C. & Co. Fort Wayne, Ind.
 536. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1699; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 161, No. 10.
 In my collection.
- Senour. See Lenour.
- Seward, S. B. Buffalo, N. Y.
 537. Copper, tin. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2815; Neumann, No. 39193; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 12, No. 22.
 In my collection.
538. Copper, brass. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2816-18; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 12, No. 22a.
- Solomon, A. A. & Co.
 539. Vulcanite.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 44; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 218.
- Starbuck, R. H. Troy, N. Y.
 540. Vulcanite.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 45; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 219.
- Stebbins & Wilson. Ann Arbor, Mich.
 541. Copper, brass. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2129; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 107, No. 7.
 In the Wright Collection and my own.
542. Copper. 13. The mortar is much larger, and there are variations of arrangement on both faces.
Ibid., p. 107, No. 8.
 In my collection.
- Steinfeld, S. New York.
 543. Metallic shell, enclosing stamp. 15.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 46.
544. Copper. 16.
 Neumann, No. 39352; Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3552; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 42, No. 178, fig. of obverse.
 In my collection.
545. Copper. 16.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3553; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 42, No. 178a.
 In the Collection of Harvard University and my own.
546. Copper, brass. 16.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3554; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 42, No. 178b.
 In my collection.
- Stephenson, G. W. St. John's, Mich.
 547. Copper, brass. 12.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2588-9.
- Stevens, A. M. Cincinnati, Ohio.
 548. Nickel. 12.
 Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 196.
 In my collection.
- Suire, Eckstein & Co. Cincinnati, O.
 549. Vulcanite. 15.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 45; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 220.
 In my collection.
550. *Obv.* Within a circle, 5 Inscription: SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO. | * *Rev.* Within a circle, 5 Inscription: DRUGGISTS | COR. 4TH & VINE STS.
 Edges and rim milled. German silver. 10.
 In my collection.
- Suit, S. T. Louisville, Ky.
 551. Edges and rim milled. Silver-plated, brass, tin. 18.
 Neumann, No. 21714.
 In my collection.
552. Rim smooth. Tin, brass. 18.
 In my collection.
- Tansey & Ballard. Plainfield, Ind.
 553. Copper, brass. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 1857-9; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 84, No. 8.
554. Nickel.
Ibid., p. 84, No. 9.
- Taylor, A. B. Philadelphia, Pa.
 555. *Obv.* TAYLOR | APOTHECARY | 1015 | CHESTNUT ST | PHILADA. *Rev.* A FULL ASSORTMENT OF | DRUGS, | MEDICINES, | PERFUMERY | AND | FANCY ARTICLES | — | ALWAYS ON HAND.
 Edges milled. Copper, brass. 13.
 In my collection.
556. *Obv.* Within a circle: A. B. TAYLOR | DRUGGIST | & | APOTHECARY. Inscription: COR. OF WALNUT & NINTH STS. | PHILADA: *Rev.* As preceding.
 Edges milled. Nickel, brass. 13.
 In my collection.
557. *Obv.* as last. *Rev.* Head of Franklin, with cap, to left. Inscription: BENJAMIN - FRANKLIN
 Edge of *obv.* milled, of *rev.* plain. Copper, brass, nickel, tin. 13.
 In my collection.

558. *Obv.* Within a circle: SODA WATER
| 1860 | PHILADA: Inscription: A. B.
TAYLOR. | 1015 CHESTNUT ST. *Rev.* As
that of No. 555.
Edges milled. Nickel. 13.
See also Nos. 229, 230 and 231 (Dental
tokens).
Todd, S. N. & Co. Sidney, Ohio.
559. Copper.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VIII, 1883, p. 135.
Twiford, A. S. Newcomerstown, Ohio.
560. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 4729-30; *Coin Col-
lectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 131.
Underwood, Geo. W. Hillsdale, Mich.
561. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2506.
Van Duyn & Lynch. Manchester, Mich.
562. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 2555; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*,
VII, p. 172.
563. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2556.
Walker, C. R. Buffalo, N. Y.
564. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2822; *Coin Collec-
tors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 12.
In the Collection of Mr. F. C. Browne,
of Framingham, Mass.
- Walker, J. Cal.
565. Brass shell, enclosing mirror. 24.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 54.
In my collection.
- Waring, W. L. Richmond, Va.
566. Lead. 14.
Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1731.
Watson. See Walker, C. R.
- Welles, Henry C. Waterloo, N. Y.
567. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3720; *Coin Collec-
tors' Jour.*, XI, 1886, p. 24, No. 436.
In the Wright Collection and my own.
568. As preceding, but without date.
Copper. 12.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
- Williams Brothers. Columbus, Wis.
569. Copper. 12.
Ibid., VIII, 1883, p. 191.
In my collection.
570. Copper. 12.
Obv. As preceding. *Rev.* Spread eagle.
UNION 1863.
In my collection.
- Williams, W. L. Oshkosh, Wis.
571. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5554.
- Winans, E. B. & Co. Bellaire, Ohio.
572. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3768; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*,
VIII, 1883, p. 59, No. 6.
573. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3769; *Coin Collec-
tors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 59, No. 5.
574. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3770.
575. Copper. 12.
Obv. As above. *Rev.* A shield. ONE
COUNTRY 1863.
In the Wright Collection.
- Wolfe, Udolpho. New York.
576. Brass shell (\$20). 22.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 53.
In the Wright Collection and my own.
577. *Obv.* WOLFES SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS |
FOR SALE | BY ALL | GROCERS | & |
DRUGGISTS | * *Rev.* DEW OF THE ALPS
| AGENT | 22 | BEAVER ST. | NEW YORK.
Edges milled. Tin. 16.
In the Wright Collection and my own.
578. *Obv.* As last, with insertion of AND
DEW OF THE ALPS. *Rev.* As that of
last but one.
Brass shell. 22.
In the Wright Collection.
- Wright, T. S. Fond du Lac, Wis.
579. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5344; *Coin Collec-
tors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 192.

In addition to the above, there are to be mentioned the following :

580. The reverse (mortar, etc.) of Haviland Stevenson & Co., No. 419, muled
with a Lincoln reverse, THE RAIL SPLITTER OF THE WEST.

In Woodward's Sixty-ninth Catalogue (of his private Collection), 13-18 Oct. 1884,
No. 2292, the St. Louis Post Office Check is described as bearing an eagle standing
upon a large "mortar." This is, however, not the case. The piece is figured in W.'s
Sixty-seventh Catalogue, May, 1884, and the article in question is seen to be a pros-
trate shield.

There are tokens of Benj. Jury, Robert Soulsby, and Nicholson, which are usually classed as druggists', but as they bear no proof of such being the case I do not enumerate them. They are, in silver, in my collection.

581. *Obverse.* The American shield, between olive branches. Inscription: SOUVENIR AMERIQUE | * 1776 * 1876 *

Reverse. A shield upon which three lions, two over one, to left. Inscription: AMULETTE ODORIFERANTE | * DE PERSE * Composition. 23.
In my collection.

582. *Obverse.* Bust to left, WASHINGTON. KEY.

Reverse. CACHOU CARDAMON AROMATISE Brass shell. 24.

Wood Medallie Cat., 25-29 Feb., 1884, No. 553.

583. *Obverse.* * * DRUGS * * | (etc.)

Reverse. A thistle. * UNITED WE STAND * | (etc.) Copper, brass. 13. Said to have been issued at Pittsburg, Pa.

Neumann, No. 39410; Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5072.

In the Collection of Harvard University, and my own.

584. Copper. 13.

Ibid., No. 5073.

585. *Obverse.* MAGNOLIA WATER | FOR THE TOILET | * SUPERIOR | TO THE BEST * | IMPORTED | COLOGNE | & AT HALF THE PRICE.

Reverse. As \$20 piece, 1868. Brass shell. 22.

In the Wright Collection and my own.

586. *Obverse.* PULMONALES | * | FOR | * | COUGHS | AND | * * COLDS * *

Reverse. Between oak and laurel branches tied by ribbon: * | UNION | & | LIB-
ERTY

Edges milled. Copper, brass. 12. Issued by Schenck?

In my collection.

587. *Obverse.* Within a beaded circle, FEMALE PREVENTIVE | OR | MORSONIC | * AMULET *

Reverse. Liberty head, within fifteen stars. Brass, white metal. 22. Very rare.

Coin Collectors' Jour., X, 1885, p. 71, No. 75; Storer, *New England Medical Monthly*, 15 Nov., 1886, No. 13.

588. *Obverse.* MALE MORSONIC AMULET FOR MARRIED PEOPLE *

Reverse. Eagle, with shield, arrows, and branch, within eighteen stars. Copper. 20. Very rare.

Coin Collectors' Jour., X, 1885, p. 104, No. 178; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 14.

589. *Obverse.* Within a circle, ROYAL | PREVENTIVE

Reverse. An eagle, with shield, arrows and branch, with thirty-two stars. Copper, brass, tin. 15. Thick and thin planchet. Very rare.

Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 314; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, X, 1885, p. 151, No. 246; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 12.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

590. *Obverse.* SOUTH | AMERICAN | FEVER & AGUE | REMEDY. | THE CHEAPEST, SAFEST & ONLY | PERMANENT CURE. | FREE FROM | ARSENIC, MERCURY, OR | ANY | MINERAL POISONS. | PRICE | ONE DOLLAR.

Reverse. Obverse of Mexican dollar. Eagle (Secretary-bird), serpent, cactus, oak and laurel branches. UNIVERSAL REMEDY | 1865 Edges milled. Brass and plated shells. 24. Very rare.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

591. *Obverse.* As reverse of last.
Reverse. Plain. 30. "Unique."

Woodward, Thirty-first Cat., 1-3 Sept., 1880, No. 376.

The following is presumably a druggist's token.

592. USE | G. G. G. | & | G. G. G. G. Counterstamp upon U. S. Cent of 1836.
In my collection.

There are others still which might be thought to belong in this connection; as the tokens of "Prof." Johnson of New York (Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3224-8; Neumann, Nos. 21,779-82), all of which I have; and that of the Electric Extractor Co., but I exclude them. Allegorically, the MINT DROP of the "Hard Times" Series is also pertinent.

Incidental to the list are quite a number of perfumers' and hair-dressers' tokens, referring to the implements and nostrums of their trades. I shall not give them here, but may perhaps eventually and elsewhere describe them as relating to the medical department of dermatology.

The dealers in apothecaries' apparatus should however be mentioned, though I will not number them.

Gruber, John P. New York.

Copper. 13.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3181-3206; Neumann, Nos. 39296-8; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 37, Nos. 74-82.

One of them is in the Collection of Harvard University, and most of them are in my own.

Matthews, John. New York.

The *Journal*, I, p. 80; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, X, 1885, pp. 103, 104; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 223, 224. See also Macy, No. 479.

Rogers, P. & Co.

Brass. 13.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 6015.

Troemuer, H. Philadelphia, Pa.

HALF DRACHM and ONE DRACHM. Copper. 9, 12.

Both are in my collection.

Warmkessel, Peter. New York.

Copper, brass, nickel, tin. 14.

Ibid., Nos. 3640-52; Neumann, 39363-4, 39367-8; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 43, Nos. 197-201.

The tokens of opticians (J. Foster, Jr., of Chicago; F. Hendry of Oberlin, Ohio; H. D. Higgins of Mishawaka, Ind.; Joseph Brothers of San Francisco [and Liverpool, England]; and Peck and Burnham of Boston) may be mentioned here: and those of truss makers (J. B. Seeley of Philadelphia), and venders of surgical and galvanoelectrical medical apparatus (S. N. & H. C. Botsford of Bristol, Ct., and Thaddeus Smith of Cincinnati), quite a number of which are in my collection. Undertakers also (J. J. Diehl of New York, Fr. Freise of New York, and John F. Wiltsee of Cincinnati) have been, rightly or wrongly, and possibly as embalmers, classed by numismatists with medical men. I have the three pieces indicated. The second of them is in the Collection of Harvard University.

We will next proceed to consider the medical medals of Great Britain.

[To be continued.]

NICKEL AND ITS USES.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for December has an interesting article on "Nickel and its Uses," by J. T. Donald, M. A., from which we make some extracts below :

Nickel may be said to be a modern metal, for its history goes back no further than a century and a half, although the word is much older. The origin of the name is curious and interesting. The men working in the German copper mines often came upon an ore which, though looking like copper ore, did not yield copper when smelted. Such ore they called *kupfer-nickel*, i. e., goblin copper, because they thought the "nickels," or spirits of the mine were deluding them with bad ore.

In 1751 the Swedish mineralogist Cronstedt, discovered a new metal, which, some three years later, he succeeded in isolating in an impure state. Finding that his new metal was most abundant in *kupfer-nickel*, he allowed it to retain the name suggested by the old superstition of the German miners. It was many years after this, however, before the metal was obtained in a state of purity and its properties satisfactorily determined; and it was much later still when nickel, in a state of comparative purity, became an article of commerce; indeed, until recently, it was hardly known in the pure state outside of the laboratory. In 1804 Richter experimented with this metal, and obtained it fairly pure by reducing the oxide with carbon in an earthen crucible. Almost seventy years later, Wharton, of the Camden Nickel Works, of Camden, N. J., who has devoted so much attention to the metallurgy of nickel, exhibited at the Vienna Exposition vessels of pure forged nickel, which he made by strongly compressing the spongy mass obtained by reduction of the oxide. These exhibits at Vienna, and similar ones at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Paris in 1878, received but scant attention from scientific visitors. Chemists and metallurgists as a rule, supposed they were nickel alloy, and were somewhat incredulous, when informed that the objects were pure nickel; in fact, the commercial production of pure nickel, by Wharton, as evidenced by these exhibits, was a genuine surprise to the metallurgical world.

A further advance in the metallurgy of nickel was made by Fleitmann, of Iserlohn, Westphalia, in 1879. He found that the purest nickel he could obtain on a commercial scale had a brittleness which did not belong to the pure metal, and in the course of investigation he was led to believe that the brittleness was caused by occluded carbonic oxide. He decided to attempt the removal of this by adding magnesium in minute quantity to the molten nickel, and was successful beyond expectation, for the nickel thus treated quickly loses its brittleness.

As to the properties of nickel, it will suffice to say that it is a hard silver-white metal, with a steel gray tinge; it may be rolled into thin plate, or drawn into wire; it is not readily oxidized; it is attracted by the magnet, and readily assumes a polar condition.

Turning now to the uses of this metal, we find that Thenard, in 1825, in his *Traité de Chimie*, stated that nickel was not employed for any practical purpose. This statement is true only in reference to the pure metal; for, just as brass was known and used long before zinc was isolated, so nickel alloys were known and used long before Cronstedt's discovery of the metal. The Chinese appear to have been among the earliest users of nickel alloys, for as early as 1776, it was pointed out that Chinese *packfong* i. e., white copper, is an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel. The beginning of the manufacture of these alloys in Europe is due to a somewhat curious circumstance. In the old slags from disused copper smelting-works at Suhl, in Prussian Saxony, and once known as the armory of Germany, white granules of metal were found. These were extracted and sold as Suhlman nickel-silver, and in 1823 Brande showed that these white granules consist principally of an alloy of copper and nickel; and thus originated the manufacture of the widely used nickel alloys known as Nickel or German silver. This German-silver, so extensively used as the basis of electroplate, is, as is well known, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, the proportions

varying according to the use to which the alloy is to be put. Copper is the principal ingredient, and the nickel varies according to the color desired, for it is this metal that has the property of whitening the copper. Sometimes a little iron (from two to two and a half per cent) is added to the ingredients named, with the result of producing an alloy that is whiter and harder than the ordinary composition.

Doubtless all Americans know that nickel is used in coinage, but probably few are aware of the extent to which it is so used. As early as 1837, one Dr. Feuchtwanger, of New York, called attention to the suitability of nickel for coinage, and is said to have actually issued a number of one-cent and three-cent coins, made of a nickel alloy. But the first national issue of a nickel-alloy coinage was made by Switzerland, in 1850, the issue consisting of twenty, ten and five centime pieces, containing respectively fifteen, ten and five per cent of silver, alloyed with ten parts of nickel, and twelve and a half parts of zinc, copper making up the balance. In 1857 an alloy consisting of eighty-eight parts of copper and twelve of nickel was adopted by the United States for the one-cent pieces. In 1860 Belgium instituted a nickel coinage, the alloy used for the purpose consisting of seventy-five parts of copper and twenty-five of nickel. This particular alloy appears to have given much satisfaction, for we find it adopted by the United States in 1865, by Brazil in 1872, by Germany in 1873, and still later by Jamaica.

It is not only in the form of an alloy that nickel is used in coining. Improvements in the metallurgy of the metal have rendered possible a coinage of pure nickel, and it is interesting to note that Switzerland, which was the first to adopt a nickel alloy coinage, was also the first to issue coins of the pure metal, the Swiss twenty-centime pieces coined in 1884 being pure nickel. In 1886 the Royal Berlin Mint executed for the Egyptian Government a nickel coinage, and during the same year a Birmingham firm coined in nickel five hundred thousand half-decimos and one million centimos for the Republic of Ecuador, while in 1887 Bolivia issued a nickel coinage. It thus appears that nickel is gaining in favor for subsidiary coinage, and not without cause. It is superior to copper in color, and being more valuable, smaller coins are obtained; both the pure metal and the alloy are hard, and thus wear well, and they possess the additional advantage that they can be manipulated only by skillful workmen. In this connection it is worthy of note, and illustrative of the old saying "There is nothing new under the sun," that a coin of the Bactrian King Euthydemus, (See "The Numismatic Chronicle," viii: 305,) who reigned about 235 years before Christ, is in composition very similar to the alloy adopted by Belgium, the United States and other countries.

"PIN MONEY."

THE origin of the custom of giving girls an allowance to buy small articles, which is popularly termed "pin money," is given by *Harper's Young People*, as follows:—

Pins were introduced into England by Catharine, first wife of Henry VIII. They were not, however, the well known, small-pointed instruments of the present day, but were made of gold, silver, ivory and brass, many of them weighing as much as six or eight ounces. They were worn in the hair and used on different parts of the clothing to fasten folds or drapery, and were quite ornamental, as well as much more useful to ladies than gentlemen. The Spanish manufacturers were permitted to sell their pins only during the Christmas holidays, and in that way gentlemen began to give the ladies of their respective families money at Christmas time with which to buy pins. At first they were very expensive, costing as much as we now have to pay for a valuable piece of jewelry. After pins had become common and cheap, gentlemen continued the practice of giving their wives, daughters and sisters, money to buy pins; in that way the term 'pin money' originated, and it is now applied to an allowance made to a lady to buy any small article she may need or desire.

DESTRUCTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ITS DIES.

A NEWSPAPER reporter gives the following account of the destruction by the Mint authorities of the dies used for the national coinage of the year preceding, which has just taken place, in accordance with annual custom.

"Just how carefully the Government tries to prevent counterfeiting is illustrated in no way more forcibly than in the destruction of the dies," said an attaché of the Sub-Treasury to-day. "This is done at all the United States mints once a year, and in accordance with the custom a few days ago the stamps from which all the coins are made, were melted with other metal."

Before placing them in the fire, preparatory to their destruction, each bunch of dies was carefully examined by the officials representing the different departments, and their numbers compared with the registry book. The dies are made of the best cast steel, the average weight being about a pound. The silver coin stamps, beginning with dollars, were first destroyed; then followed the half dollars, current series, quarter dollars and dimes. These included all stamps from which the halves, quarters and dimes of new design were coined. The gold coin stamps were next destroyed, then followed those for the nickel and the copper or bronze pieces.

The last to be operated upon were the stamps which gave the Columbian half dollars their value. The most interesting stamp of the 900 odd, was the one from which the first Columbian half dollar was coined. Next in value were those which stamped the Columbian half dollars numbered 400, 1492 and 1892.

The number of coins and their value stamped by the dies destroyed alone in Philadelphia this year are as follows—Gold pieces, 1,558,192, value, \$11,840,202.50; silver pieces, current series, 28,280,980, value, \$5,251,303.25; nickel pieces, 11,669,642, value, \$584,982.10; copper pieces, 37,649,832, value, \$376,498.32; Columbian half dollars, 950,000, value, \$425,000.

STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS ON COINS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 34.]

We give below some further descriptions of Medals bearing celestial constellations, in continuation of the paper furnished us for the last number of the *Journal*.

10. *Obv.* GULIELM : III D. G. BRIT : REX, ARAUS : PR : BELG : GUB. [William III, by the grace of God, King of Britain, Prince of Orange, and Ruler of Belgium.] Bust of William III, to right, laureated and with flowing hair; he is dressed in a mantle, with fringe. Below, I. S. for Jan Smeltzing.

Rev. MATURARE HUC REDIT. [He returns hither to mature affairs.] The sun in the sign Leo, which is made to represent the Belgian Lion. In exergue, OB PRINC : REDIT : IN HOLL : D. XXXI : IAN. MDCXCI. [In memory of the return of the Prince to Holland, Jan. 31, 1691.] I. S. MELTZ . H . F. [Jan Smeltzing made this.] Silver. Size 31.

This very rare Medal represents King William as the Sun coming in the autumn, in the sign Leo, to ripen the fruits of the earth, alluding to his return to Holland to complete his plans for the government of that country, and the delivery of Europe from the aggressions of France. (See Med. III., William and Mary, 160.)

11. *Obv.* WILHELM . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET HIB . REX GALLORVM VICTOR. [William III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Conqueror of the French.] William III, crowned by Victory, and habited as a Roman Emperor, holds a rudder, and stands between Hibernia

with her harp, and Belgium, with staff and Liberty cap, and accompanied by her lion. In exergue, CONCORDANT. [They agree.] P. H. M. [Philip Heinrich Muller.]

Rev. SOLIS ITER [The journey of the sun.] A naval action; above, the zodiac; the sun about to quit Gemini, and to pass on to Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. In exergue, VICT. NAV. DE GALLIS MAX. DIE 29 MAY MDCXCII. [The very great naval victory over the French, May 29, 1692.] P. H. M. The same die-cutter as named on the obverse. The edge has a chronogrammatic inscription in Latin. Silver. Size 38.

This commemorates the battle of La Hogue, which began May 29, a few days after the sun had entered the sign Gemini. (See Med. Ill., William and Mary, 262.)

12. *Obv.* GALLIA FELIX [Happy France.] Phoebus driving his chariot to right, over clouds; the four horses at full speed; he holds the reins in his left and a whip in his right hand, which is uplifted; under the chariot is a portion of the globe, and above, the zodiacal signs of Leo, Virgo, and Libra. At the bottom of the field, on a scroll with the ends curling forward, ASSIDUA REG. IN CONSILIIIS | PRAESENTIA. | M. D. C. LXI. [The constant presence of the King in his Council, 1661.] The lines curving upward, conform to the edge of the Medal.

I have not noticed a description of the reverse, but probably it bore the bust of the King, as frequently shown. This flattering Medal is intended to imply that the success of France under the reign of Louis, was very largely due to his presence and influence at the meetings of his counsellors, and there is at least one other of the same King, suggesting the same idea, but without planetary signs; Phoebus is the mythologic deity whose emblem, the sun, was the favorite device of this King. This is shown on another Medal, struck in 1663, as the radiant full-faced orb, over a globe, with the well known motto he was so fond of using, NEC PLURIBUS IMPAR.

13. *Obv.* ORTUS SOLIS GALLICI [The rising of the French Sun.] On the field the Dauphin as an infant in a quadriga, representing the chariot of the sun, (the favorite device of Louis XIV as mentioned,) the horses at full speed to the right; the car is driven over clouds by a winged Victory, who holds a wreath in her right hand, and turns backward to the Prince; in exergue, SEPT. V. MIN. XXX III. | ANTE MERID. | MD C. XXXVIII. [September 5, 1638, 33 minutes before noon], the hour of the birth of the Prince. Surrounding the field is a circle with the emblems of the twelve signs of the zodiac; that of Leo is at the top, and on its left that of Virgo, represented as a winged Victory, holding a wreath; in the various signs where they were at the time of his birth, are the emblems of the seven planets, with their places in degrees, minutes and seconds; the Sun and Mercury in Virgo; Mars between Sagittary and Capricorn; Saturn 17 degrees from Mars; Venus in Cancer; the Moon between Cancer and Leo; Jupiter in Scorpio; there are also given the places of two other stars, (?) one in Libra, and the other near Sagittary, but without emblems to denote them. The latter may perhaps mean only that that sign was in the ascendant.

¹ Van Loon makes the minutes 38 in his engraving engraving shows a space where the V appears in Van (11, p. 239), but gives 33 in his description. Another Loon, but has XXXVIII in the text.

Rev. LUDOVICUS XIII · FR · ET · NAV · REX · Bust of Louis XIII in profile to right with flowing hair; under the decollation, I. Mauger F. in script letters. Size 25.

14. *Obv.* FELIC · NOVI · SECULI. (The happiness of a new century.) Time, Janus-headed, seated on a cube near a pedestal, holding in one hand the serpent of Eternity, encircling C (initial of Concordia); in the other hand the sun, radiate, placed on a zodiac between the signs Gemini and Taurus; the pedestal is ornamented with a circular medallion, which bears a figure of Religion, seated, holding a candle and an open Bible, and is inscribed REFORMATIONE STABILITA (The Reformation established); on the pedestal rests the cap of Liberty, and behind, two pilasters support the arms of England, Holland and Deventer. At the feet of Time is a cornucopia, from which issue fruit and flowers; in the distance is an ancient temple, before which a sacrifice is taking place. In exergue, (chronogrammatic,) CONCORDES MANEANT. (May they remain in concord. 1700.)

Rev. VENIT VENIA · VENITE · (Come ye; pardon has come.) The Pope breaking open with a hammer the Holy Gate (Portus Sanctus) of St. Peter's, at the Secular Jubilee. In his left hand are the keys, and before him is a cornucopia, from which are issuing scrolls, inscribed BULL · INDULG · AB · . . . (Bull of plenary indulgence;) distant view of St. Peter's Church, with a crowd in front. In exergue, MDCC · ARONDEAUX, F. Silver. Size 30.

This, which I describe from the same source as the preceding, (See Med. Ill., Wm. and Mary, 534) is also an extremely rare medal. It seems to contrast the attitude of William, who had established the principles of the Reformation in England, and united Holland and England in firm friendship, with that of Pope Innocent XII, who in 1700 proclaimed a grand Secular Jubilee, and granted special absolution and indulgences on certain conditions, which gave greater license to the populace than at other times, as claimed by the opponents of the Roman Church. The authority cited further remarks that "as this Medal has the arms of Deventer, it is probable that Arondeaux was residing in that city when he executed it, and may even have made it by the direction of the Master of the Mint of that place." The janiformed head of Time represents War and Peace united in the bonds of Concord by the treaties of Ryswick and Carlowitz, which had restored peace to Europe.

15. *Obv.* TALE FVI · TALIS NVNC SVM TALISQ · FVTVR'. (Such I was, such I am, and such I shall be.) William III stands facing; he points with his sceptre to the sun on his left, to which his face is turned, and with his sword to a candle on the ground; above his head is a star, shown by the astronomical sign which accompanies it, to be the planet Mars. In exergue, REX ANGLIAE 1694. (King of England, 1694.)

Rev. TALIS ERAM · TALIS NVNC SVM · MOX TALE FVTVRVS. (Such I was, such I am now, and such I shall be soon.) Louis XIV in similar attitude, but pointing with his sceptre to the sun on his right, and looking at the candle on the ground; above his head a star and the astronomical sign for the sun. In exergue, REX GALLIAE · 1694. (King of France, 1694.) On the edge VNVS INCREMENTVM EST ALTERIVS DECREMENTVM. (The increase of the one is the decrease of the other.) Silver. Size 25.

This rare Medal, the dies of which were cut by Christian Wermuth, contrasts the careers of William and Louis; the former from being only the

Stadtholder of Holland, had become the ruler of three kingdoms, and by his wisdom and valor the chief adviser of the Confederate Princes of Europe. Louis, who began his reign in all the grandeur of a supreme monarch, was gradually declining. William's power had increased in comparison, from the light given by a candle to that given by the sun; Louis's, in like manner, had constantly decreased. Mars is represented as the favoring planet of the former; and the sun, as already mentioned, was the favorite emblem of Louis. My description is from the British Museum's "Medallic Illustrations" (William and Mary, 329).

The subject is not exhausted, and if your patience is not, I may furnish some further examples.

THE COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLAR.



THE long expected Columbian Half Dollar has made its appearance since our last issue. As a work of art it certainly is a great disappointment. The relief is very low; the broad cheek and the long and flowing hair occupy a large space on the obverse, and give a kind of *breadth* to the design that should satisfy the desires of the promoters of the Columbian Exposition for liberality on the part of the Government. The beardless face serves to show which side of the discussion concerning his whiskers the Mint authorities have taken, and they are evidently free from the uncertainty which has pervaded the Post Office Department, and evoked so much amusing comment on the special issue of Postage stamps. As it is not pretended that these coins (?) will ever be used in general circulation as money, it would seem that an opportunity for giving a higher relief to the devices on our issues, which has been so strongly urged from an artistic point of view, might have been utilized, in this instance at least, without reference to the resulting difficulties of piling, etc. Nothing of the kind has been done, however, and the flatness of the devices runs in the same monotonous line that marks all our coinage. We are well aware of the arguments that necessitate this low relief so far as coins are concerned, but they seem to apply with far less force to an issue of this character, designed first of all to find its way into collections, etc., as a souvenir.

Through the kindness of the Scott Coin & Stamp Company of New York, we are enabled to give a cut of the piece, and a detailed description seems to be unnecessary.

The first specimen of this coinage was struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, Saturday, November 19, if we are correctly informed. The Remington Type Writer Company are said to have offered \$10,000 for the first impression. There are other coins which are considered of special extra value; those numbered the 400th, the 1492d, and the 1892d. The entire issue does not bear the date of 1892, and a sufficient number to complete the amount authorized to be struck will be dated 1893.

Numismatically, the piece may properly be classed with medallic or commemorative coins, of which numerous examples occur in the money issued by several of the European Governments; and the resultant is, simply a lost opportunity.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 45.]

THE *Christmas Freemason* for 1892 contains another illustrated article on the Hungarian Masonics, from the pen of Bro. Crowe, who certainly deserves the sincere thanks of all Masonic collectors, for having opened to them a field hitherto entirely unknown to all but a very limited circle. My descriptions are based entirely on his, supplemented by some additions from the engravings which accompany his valuable paper, which I add, to preserve uniformity. For the correctness of the translations I may say that Bro. Crowe, as previously mentioned, has had the assistance of Mr. Lad de Malczovich, a Hungarian gentleman, a member of the fraternity, and one familiar with English; while I was obliged in a former paper to differ with Bro. Crowe's readings on some points, in which my opinion was guided by Hungarian authority in Boston, (as I explained fully in the last number of the *Journal*), in three cases given my informant was correct, as Bro. Crowe very gracefully acknowledged in the letter there cited. In the other cases I appear to have been misled. I therefore prefer to follow his translations and explanations, in the following descriptions, as my very limited knowledge of the Hungarian language is of no value in attempting to determine differences of interpretation, which I freely admitted at the outset. The *Christmas Freemason* (1892) describes five Medals, one of which is a triangular jewel, of gold and enamel, but apparently in part from dies; another, a jewel of which the field has been removed, so that it can hardly be called a medal, nor does Bro. Crowe so regard it; and still another jewel, a cipher or monogram, of the letters which form the name of the Lodge, also classed by Bro. Crowe as a jewel, not a medal. All seven he illustrates. For a copy of the paper and its accompanying illustrations I am indebted to Bro. Wm. J. Hughan, who has so often laid me under obligations.

DCCCXCVII. Obverse, Similar to the obverse of DCCCXC, but with slight differences; the crown on the head of the female figure is somewhat smaller; the coins which fall from her hand are differently arranged, and some of the minor details also differ; the pillar, as engraved, appears to be square, as in the engraving of the piece previously described, which Bro. Crowe wrote me was an error of the draughtsman; I presume this may be the case here, (though not so mentioned), and that there are two on the Medal. There is no legend. Reverse, An open wreath of olive branches, crossed and tied at the top, with the date 1780 * 1870 below, between the ends of the branches. On the field within the wreath, PESTER LOGE above in a semi-circle; in the centre, ZUR, and below, completing the circle * GROSSMUTH * [Pest Lodge of Magnanimity.] Metal not named.¹ Size 26.

DCCCXCVIII. Obverse, King Ladislas on horseback, to the left, facing, and holding a sceptre in his right hand; the horse is richly caparisoned, and a cloak is falling from the shoulders of the rider. Legend, LASZLO KIRALY J. . . ÉST. . . SZ. . . K. . . □ NAGYVARAD KELETEN. [The Regular and Perfect Masonic Lodge King Ladislas, at the Orient of Nagy Varad.] Reverse, Two right hands joined on the field over which are . . . Legend, BÖLCSESSEG ERŐ ES SZEPSEG 000876. The date at the top. [Wisdom, Strength and Beauty, 1876.] Gilt. Size 26.²

¹ This was struck, as I learn from the paper cited, by the Lodge named, while it was irregular or clandestine; the dies are slightly smaller than the later medal. "The date 1780 refers to the fact that a Lodge of the same name existed in the old Town of Pest, at this date, but it had no connection of any kind with the irregular Lodge formed in 1870."

² The abbreviations may be in part for Tökeletes S'zabad Komuvesi; for the J I can find nothing corresponding to the interpretation of the text, and Bro. Crowe does not give the words which are abbreviated in the original. Nagy Varad, or, as it is usually called, Grooswardein, is an ancient Episcopal city of Hungary, 137 miles east-south-east of Buda Pesth, the population

DCCCXCIX. Obverse, Three flaming torches, two in saltire upon one erect; they are tied by a ribbon, the ends of which fall on either side; at the top a portion of the sun diffuses rays over the field. Legend, VILLAGOSAG □ BEREGHSZASZ and at the bottom, completing the circle, 000871 [The Lodge of Light, at Bereghszasz.] The legend is separated by a circle from the field. Reverse, As obverse.¹ Gilt. Size 25.

DCCCC. Obverse, The fasces, bound near each end with crossed ribbons, and placed in bend sinister upon the square and compasses, which occupy the field and are enclosed in a wreath of oak, tied at the bottom with a bow and open at the top. No legend. Reverse, Within a chain of square links, the inscription in four lines, JOHANNIS □ | . . . EINTRACHT . . . | OR . . . NEUDÖRFL | A · D · LEITHA. [The St. John's Lodge Concord, in the Orient of Neudorff,² on the (river) Leitha.] Gilt. Size 22.

DCCCCI. Obverse, Seated on a sphinx couchant to right on a tablet, or platform, is a draped female figure, facing; with her right hand she draws aside her veil, and with her left she points to the sun rising³ in the east (at her left) over the waves of the sea; above her head two small triangles form a six-pointed star; on the right corner of the platform, in very small letters, INER (probably the die cutter.) Legend, above, LOGE „ZUKUNFT” and below, PRESSBURG [Lodge of the Future, Pressburg.] This device is on a circle of gold, size 24, which occupies the centre of a triangular planchet, “enamelled a light greenish blue, with narrow, gold edge.” Reverse, Behind the square and compasses are three sprigs of acacia, that in the centre erect, the others spreading out on either side of the compasses, and their stalks tied with a bow of ribbon, the ends of which fall below the square. On the field below, GEGRUNDET 1874 [Founded 1874.] The reverse is not enamelled. Gilt. Sides of triangle 43.

DCCCCII. Obverse, Within a circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, are three triangles interlaced to form a star of nine points, having on the centre a cipher of the letters M N O attached by a ribbon to a clasp, on which are the words in full, in two lines, of which the initials appear on the medal: MAGYARORSZAG | NAGY ORIENSE [Magyar (or Hungarian) Grand

of which is largely Roman Catholic, and hostile to Freemasonry. It was the chief city of the old Province of Bihar, in Eastern Hungary, and contains a strong fortress, and several noted public buildings. It was the favorite resort of the Hungarian nobility, on account of the hot springs in its neighborhood, and long the residence of the King for whom the Lodge is named, and still contains his tomb. There were seven Kings of this name, the second of whom was excommunicated; and another also called himself Ladislas II; both had very short reigns. The sixth (actually the seventh) was also King of Bohemia, and styled “The Posthumous;” he died in 1457. The Lodge is named for the first of these Kings, on account of his making the city where it holds its East, his principal residence. He was canonized by Pope Celestine III, in 1192, about a century after his death, having reigned with brilliancy from 1077 to 1095, and is known as St. Lancelot, or St. Ladislas. Bro. Crowe says, “it was established in 1875-6, under the former St. John's Lodge,” which leads me to suspect that the letter J in some way refers to that. Some of the letters have accents for which I have not the proper type.

¹ The three torches refer to the name of the Lodge, “Világosság” [Light], which, as Bro. Crowe remarks,

is incorrectly spelled on the Medal. The Lodge emblem contains three points. The Lodge was founded in 1871, at the town named, a small place in Upper or Eastern Hungary, and is now extinct, and the Medal is rare.

² This Lodge was founded, says Bro. Crowe, by the St. John's Grand Lodge, and is still flourishing; Neudorff is a small town on the borders of Hungary, on the river Leitha, an affluent of the Danube, which forms part of the boundary line between Austria and Hungary; it is apparently composed to some extent of Austrians, who, as Freemasonry is under the ban in Austria, hold their meetings on Hungarian soil.

³ Bro. Crowe thinks the sun is *setting*, but I consider its position, on the right or east side of the Medal, signifies the coming day; the sphinx typifies the mysterious future, which is again symbolized by the draped figure, her face partly concealed, and drawing aside her veil, as frequently represented in figures of Isis, and the name of the Lodge confirms this, in my opinion. The Lodge was founded at the date given on the Medal, by the St. John's Grand Lodge, and is still flourishing at Pressburg. The ribbons of this and the four preceding Medals are blue.

Orient.] Reverse, As obverse, the field being removed.¹ White metal. Size as engraved, 26.

The Lodge Irene, of Karánsebes, in Southern Hungary, has a jewel arranged from the letters forming its name, in a cipher, of which Bro. Crowe gives an engraving in the article cited; it was worn by the Lodge named, now extinct, "founded by the former Grand Orient, and is very rare."

DCCCCIII. Obverse, In a square tablet, or frame, studded with nails, the inscription in script letters, L'Ordre | De | L'Amitie. Outside the tablet also in script, on the left, Manheim; above, Le 4me; on the right, Mars and below 1770. [Manheim, March 4, 1770.] Reverse, Two right hands joined, emerging from clouds. Legend, SINCERE · ET · SANS : DISSIMULATION [Sincere and without dissimulation.] At the bottom a five-pointed star; a loop at the top of the planchet. Silver, size 19 x 20, as photographed. The planchet is not perfectly circular.²

DCCCCIV. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the All-seeing Eye, but without rays; Legend, separated by a circle of dots, CLEMENTE AMITIE COSMOPOLITE. Reverse, A cipher of the letters C C A in ornate script (the initials of the name of the Lodge.) Legend, separated as on the obverse, JETON DE PRESENCE. A small five-pointed star at the bottom.³ Brass, octagonal. Size 14.

DCCCCV. Obverse, As obverse of DCCCLIV (from same die). Reverse, Draped bust in profile to left, of the wife of Van Vredenburg; she wears an embroidered lace cap with pendent jewels; her hair is dressed in curls at the side, and on her neck is a collar with lace edging, crossed and fastened in front. Legend, on a slightly raised border separated from the field by a circle, VROUWE MARIA ADRIANA VAN VREDENBURCH GEB: V: D: POT 23 JUNIJ 1795: [Madame Van Vredenburg, born Van der Pot, June 23, 1795.] Under the bust, I. P. SCHOUERG F; (the die cutter), on the edge of the circle is a small elliptical tablet, bearing her arms: — Dexter, per fess; in chief or, a fess azure; in base, chequy of argent and gules: sinister, or, a cross chequy gules and azure (? the second tincture not being clearly indicated, as the escutcheon is very small.) Bronze.⁴ Size 34.

DCCCCVI. Obverse, As the preceding. Reverse, Two ornate tablets, in the form of a gothic window, the pointed arches which form the tops supported by two pillars, leaving a lancet-shaped tablet between the others; the tablets have a small, oblong, octagonal tablet in the upper or arched part of each; in that on the left is the word VOORNAMEN [the first or Christian names]; in that on the right, in three lines, NAMEN | HUNNER | VROUWEN, [names of their wives], and over the centre or lancet-shaped tablet, in two lines, GEBOORTE | JAAR. [year of birth.] The first tablet contains nine names, one in each line; HUGO | WILLEM | WILLEM | ADRIAAN | JACOB | ADRIAAN | JACOB

¹ Strictly speaking, this is not a Medal, though apparently a struck or perhaps cast piece; the ribbon is yellow, with a green edge, and the piece is the jewel formerly worn by the Grand Officers of the Grand Orient of Hungary. Bro. Crowe states that there are still other Hungarian Medals, which it is to be hoped he will hereafter describe.

² This exceedingly rare Medal I describe from an artotype plate in Otto Helburg's catalogue of a sale in

Munich, Germany, March 5, 1893, where it is classed as a Masonic.

³ The inscription sufficiently explains the purpose of this piece, which I describe from the impression in the Lawrence collection. The Lodge has its East at Paris, and appears to have been founded November 16, 1858.

⁴ In the Lawrence Collection. See note on the following number.

GERARD | JOHAN WILLEM. The second column (in the lancet,) gives the dates of their births; 1525. | 1553. | 1581. | 1607. | 1643. | 1680. | 1710. | 1744. | 1782.; the third column has the maiden names of the wives; the first line (name of the wife of Hugo) is blank; then follow BOELENS. | VAN WALENBURCH. | VAN DER GRAAFF. | VAN DER GOES. | GAEL. | VAN DER DUSSEN. | VAN ASSENDELFT. | VAN DER POT. the last named being the wife of the Johan Willem whose bust is on the obverse (see also preceding number). The field behind the tablets is finished to represent mason-work; at the bottom, below the base of the tablets, are the tops of four gothic arches, and directly under the lancet is a shield, with the family arms; Per pale, dexter, or, a double-headed eagle displayed (sable?); sinister, per fess, in chief, argent, a rose (gules?) color not indicated; in base, gules, a crown in dexter over a sceptre (?) fess-wise. Legend, on a slightly raised border, GESLACHTSLIJST VAN DE FAMILIE VAN VREDENBURCH, IN DE REGTE LIJN. * [Genealogical list of the Family of Van Vredenburg, in the direct line.] Bronze.¹ Size 34.

DCCCCVII. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a five-pointed star having formal rays between each point, making ten points in all, is a circular tablet; on the field, which is roughened, is an equilateral triangle enclosing the All-seeing eye; on the left of the triangle SUP. . .; on the right CONS. . . and below, INS. . . 5868 [Supreme Council, instituted 1868.] Legend on similar ground, separated by a circle from the field R. . . □ N° 199 LES TRAVAILLEURS UNIS and below, completing the circle, OR. . . DE ST ETIENNE [Regular Lodge United Workmen, No. 199, Orient of St. Etienne.] Reverse, plain. A loop and ring are attached to the upper point, by which the jewel was worn. Silver. Cast.² Size of circle, 19; of star from point to point, 32.

DCCCCVIII. Obverse, A planchet in the form of a five-pointed star in high relief, the spaces between the points filled with shorter points of formal rays. No legend. Reverse, On the field, the inscription in four lines, O. . . DE | ST CLAUDE | F. . . LE 27 JUIN | 1880. Legend, not separated by a line, R. . . □ LE REVEIL DE LA MONTAGNE. * [Regular Lodge The Alarm of the Mountain. Orient of St. Claude, Founded June 27, 1880.] A loop in the upper point, by which the jewel is worn.³ Silver. Size of circle 14: from point to point of star 23.

DCCCCIX. Obverse, From same die as the preceding. Reverse, a circle having an inscription on the upper half of the field, in two lines, F. . . LE 21 | JANV. . . 1827. [Founded, Jan. 21, 1827.] An ornamental dash, below, separates it from a space left blank for engraving. Legend, within a circle of dots, AMITIE FRATERNELLE above, and * O. . . DE BOURG * below completing the circle, [Lodge of Fraternal Friendship, Orient of Bourg.] A

¹ In the Lawrence collection. This is sufficiently explained in the text. The right of this Medal to be classed among Masonics depends entirely on the obverse, where the jewel beneath the bust shows Van Vredenburg's membership in the Grand Orient of the Netherlands. The device on DCCCLIV which I then thought might be a seal, is possibly a sceptre, but is so minute that I am uncertain what is intended.

² In the Lawrence collection. This is a member's jewel of the Lodge named. The ribbon has red edges, and in the centre a green stripe edged with white at the left of a very dark blue stripe edged with pink; a

light green line separates the latter from the red edge which is repeated on the outer edge of the last.

³ This is one of the more recent forms of Member's jewels, as worn by the French Lodges; it is a sharp cast; the ribbon has three stripes, that on the right, an olive green; that in the centre, white, with yellow edges, and on the left, white with narrow red edges. The ribbon is attached at the top to a button. In the Lawrence collection. The Lodge name seems to allude to the Jura Mountains, its east being located in a town in the department of Jura.

loop at top,¹ as the preceding, Silver. Size of circle, 14; from point to point of star, 23.

DCCCCX. Obverse, The square and compasses. Legend, above TOLERENCE and below, O . . . PERIGUEUX. * Reverse, Plain.² Gilt. Size 19. [Lodge of Toleration, Orient of Perigueux.]

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

THE NEW ENGLISH COINS.

MR. WILLIAM J. HUGHAN has kindly sent us a cutting containing a description of the new English coinage, as follows:—

THE Royal Mint of Great Britain has just completed specimen impressions of the new coins which will supersede what is known as the Jubilee Currency. There having been an almost unanimous outcry of dissatisfaction with the head and bust of her Majesty, as designed by Sir Edgar Boehm, it was determined (says the Press Association) to invite a further competition, with the result that Mr. Brock, R. A., was commissioned to submit new designs for her Majesty's effigy. The result is a distinct success, and in the course of a few weeks a considerable number of new half-crowns and sovereigns are expected to be in circulation. The new head will be placed on all gold and silver coins from the £5 piece down to the silver Maundy penny, but the bronze issues will not be affected for the present. Mr. Brock's design is much bolder in execution than Sir Edgar Boehm's, and practically fills the centre of the coin, instead of allowing a large margin on either side. The Queen's features have a most pleasing expression, and although there is no crown placed upon the head, a tiara of diamonds surmounts her forehead, whilst a veil draped in folds falls gracefully upon her shoulders. No change is made in the arrangement of the hair, which is brought down to her temples as before. Around her neck is a double necklace of pearls, from which hangs a locket, and on her breast is the Star and Garter. In her ear is the usual pendant. All gold coins, including the half sovereign for the first time, and the five shilling piece, will have on their reverse Pistrucci's design of St. George and the Dragon. The crown will also have a plain edge, with raised letters, containing a Latin inscription, and the year of the reign in Roman numerals, thus following the example set in the reign of Charles the Second. The reverse of the half-crown will be composed of ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield surmounted by the Royal Crown, and surrounded by the collar of the Garter; the design on the florin will consist of two Royal sceptres behind the three shields of England, Scotland and Ireland, and between them the three emblems, the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. The reverse of the shilling will be very like the florin, but the shields are differently arranged, and the sixpence will be a replica of the present issue; in fact, no coin lower than the shilling has been altered. On the reverse none of the

¹ This jewel belongs to the French Lodge which struck LXXXIV, which see for further particulars. In the Lawrence collection. The ribbon is maroon and red, with two narrow lines of green in the latter.

² Apparently a jeton of the Lodge named, located in the ancient capital of Perigord, Guienne, France, and at present, the chief city of the Department of Dordogne. In the Lawrence collection.

gold coins or the crown pieces will have their value indicated, but all other coins will be plainly marked. The four-shilling piece does not find a place in the present issue, and consequently it may be expected in time to disappear. For the first time her Majesty's title as Empress of India will be impressed upon the coinage, as each piece will bear the inscription, VICTORIA DEI GRA. BRITT. REGINA, FID. DEF. IND. IMP. The royal proclamation making legal the new coinage was expected to be signed by the Queen late in January, and it is believed the £5 piece, the sovereign, and half-crown, will be ready almost immediately. A large number of half-crowns of the new issue have been struck.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CAN you identify the following coin or possibly medal, which I am unable to place? The face has at the bottom a shield which seems to have a cross of St. Andrew on a plain field: — the cross is covered with dots. Over the shield is a barred helmet with the upper part of an eagle, his wings raised; the rest of the space is filled with floreated ornamentation. On the other side is a building at the right, with a portico on its left and three fountains in the foreground. A sun spreads rays in all directions, and a crown rests on its top. Motto above, ORITVR 1666 and below ET RENOVAT. INQUIRER.

By means of the date we are enabled to identify this as probably the Medal described by Van Loon (II, pp. 510 and 511), with which it apparently agrees. Herrera says the arms on the obverse are those of Jean Bathazar de Visscher and its origin is somewhat uncertain. It is placed by him under Medals of Charles II "Inciertas," and should be classed therefore as a Spanish issue probably. — Eds.

"UNUS NON SUFFICIT ORBIS."

SOME discussion has lately arisen as to the use of the legend, "*unus non sufficit orbis*," whether or no it is found only on coins which relate to America. Can the *Journal* enlighten us?
C. P.

CONTRARY to a prevalent idea, the motto or legend, VNVS. NON. SVFFICIT ORBIS, is found on medals which have no relation to America. One of Francis I, King of France, was struck in 1515 with this legend on the reverse. The device was a terrestrial globe on a pedestal at the left, a celestial globe, also on a pedestal, at the right, and a swan above, commemorating the capture of Milan. — Eds.

FRENCH BANK NOTES.

THE notes of the Bank of France are made of white, water-lined paper, printed in blue and black, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures, and running in denomination from the 25-franc note to the 1,000-franc.

BOOK NOTICE.

CATALOGUE OF THE COINS OF ALEXANDRIA AND THE NOMES. (BRITISH MUSEUM SERIES.)
BY REGINALD STUART POOLE. London, 1892. 395 pp., 32 plates. Cloth, 8vo.

This series covers the coinage of Egypt, struck under the Roman Emperors (or Imperial coinage), and the coinage of the Nomes (the Greek name of the Provinces into which Egypt was anciently divided), and cities.

The former is very extensive, comprising a period from Augustus — about B.C. 8 — to Galerius Maximianus, A.D. 305.

A feature to be noted in the Imperial or Alexandrian coinage, is the presence (with the exception of a few of the reign of Augustus) of the date. The assignment of the exact *period* in each reign, however, is difficult, as the beginning of some reigns

is reckoned from different events. Again, the similarity in titles of the Emperors gives rise to uncertainty. These difficulties are set forth in considerable detail. The "Alexandrians" are of bronze or billon.

The type of the obverse of these coins is, with few exceptions, a portrait of the Emperor. The reverse has generally for subject divinities, sphinxes, sacred animals, temples, etc., pertaining to Greek or Egyptian mythology. The execution of all the coinage from the Alexandrian Mint is poor, and compares very unfavorably with all ancient types, if we except the earliest. Art is, as a rule, wretchedly depicted, and the mechanism of engraving the dies and their use extremely crude. In the case of the larger bronze it is seldom that a single specimen will suffice for distinguishing the type or reading the inscription.

The coinage of the nomes and cities was also struck at Alexandria. It is also very imperfect and its period generally obscure. Specimens are not common and in many instances wanting altogether. The metal is bronze, struck during the reigns of Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. The denominations were of four sizes. The obverses are similar to those of the "Alexandrians"; the reverse gives the name of the nome or city for which the piece was struck. They partake of the defects of the "Alexandrians" in many respects: the workmanship is poor and clumsy. They differ from them, also, in many features. The types and subjects are briefly glanced at, the subject being very intricate, and the data, as far as hitherto discovered, meagre. Future research may unearth more information regarding them.

This Catalogue may be regarded as the standard authority in the English language up to date.

EDITORIAL.

THE Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium has recently elected the senior Editor of the *Journal* to succeed the late Mr. Colburn as "Foreign Associate." This very pleasant recognition of the Magazine is duly appreciated by its conductors.

WE learn that the Proof sets for 1893 will *not* contain the Columbian issue. This apparently settles the matter that the piece is not a coin, but only a *souvenir*, and those who wish to complete their sets of Government issues for 1892 and 1893 will have to content themselves apparently with "uncirculated" instead of "proof" impressions.

ILLNESS of the Editor and failure to receive expected contributions must explain the delay in the appearance of this number of the *Journal*.

WE are happy to inform our readers that some additional matter prepared by the late Mr. Walter on Comet Medals has reached us, and we shall hope to print it in our next issue.

CURRENCY.

FINANCIAL circles: — Silver dollars.

MISS NUMISMATE: — Are you much of a collector, Mr. Donaldson?

Amherst Freshie: — "I collect my thoughts occasionally."

Miss N.: — "Ah, indeed. I suppose you get some rare specimens."

"You are selling apples very cheap," cried the policeman to the apple woman, after taking a fine specimen from her stand and forgetting to pay for the same. "Yes," she replied, "I am letting them go for a copper."